Alexandria DAILY Gazette, Commercial & Political.

VOL IX.] FRIDAY, JUNE 30, 1809. [No. 2528.

Sales at Vendue.

On every Tuesday and Friday,
WILL BE SOLD
at the Vendue Store, corner of Prince and Water streets.

A Variety of Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.

Particulars of which will be expressed in the bills of the day——All kinds of goods which are on limitation and the prices of which are established, can at any time be viewed and purchased at the lowest limitation in prices.

P. G. Marsteller, V. M.

☞ COTTON.

30 bales PRIME UPLAND COTTON, for sale by the subscriber, at a very moderate price and on a liberal credit.

Joseph H. Mandeville.

June 1.

Just Published,

BY COTTOM AND STEWART,
And for sale at their Store,
(Price One Dollar)

The Exile of Erin.

A NOVEL.

By Mrs. *Plunkett*—late Miss Gunning.

January 6.

Cottom and Stewart

Have just published their

ALMANAC for 1809.

Containing a great deal of useful and entertaining matter. For sale by the thousand gross, or single one.

Elastic Three-slit Metallic Pens.

Price One Dollar—
Just received by ROBERT GRAY.
ALSO,
A general assortment of

Lee's Patent Family Medicines,
AND
Dr. Rogers' Vegitable Pulmonic Detergent.

March 17.

Just Received

FOR SALE BY R. GRAY,
A few copies of the works o

FISHER AMES,

Compiled by a number of his friends—to which are prefixed notices of his life and character. Price $3 50 in boards.

May 17.

FRESH FRUIT.

The subscriber has just received and offers for sale,

Malaga Raisins in kegs,
Muscatel and Bloom Raisins in boxes.

ALSO,

36 bags and 12 barrels Coffee.

James Patton.

April 19.

ROBERT GRAY,

HAS JUST RECEIVED

The following new Songs

SET TO MUSIC;

The Lay of Love, written by J. L. Lewis, Esq. The music composed by Dr. J. Clarke. Price 25 cents.

The Home of my Heart, a Ballad, sung by Mr. Incledan, and composed by Mr. E. Phelps. Price 25 cents.

Twice Forward, a favorite Cotillion, adapted to the new song of No, no, no, it can't be so. Price 25 cents.

The Days that are gone, a Ballad, with an accompaniment for the piane forte, composed by Dr. Clarke. Price 37 1-2 cents.

On a beautiful Butterfly, burnt in a ball room. Price 12 1-2 cnts.

June 6.

Joseph Mandeville,

CORNER OF KING AND FAIRFAX STREETS,
Has Received,

100 half boxes Rousett's CIGARS, warranted of the very first quality and full contents.

Real Maccouba Snuff,
Rappee do Coarse and Fine,
20 boxes fresh MUSTARD,
20 Philadelphia CHOCOLATE, 1s and 2d quality.

——HE HAS ALSO,

A General Assortment as usual, of good WINES, LIQUORS, and GROCERIES, for sale.

December 21.

MOLASSES.

20 hogsheads RETAILING MOLASSES, for sale by

Joseph Mandeville,
Corner of King and Fairfax streets.

June 10.

A GREAT BARGAIN.

THE subscriber wishing to remove to the western country, will sell the FARM on which he resides in Fairfax county, 11 miles from Alexandria, 9 from George Town ferry, and about the same from the Potomac bridge crossing to the city of Washington—in a healthy, agreeable neighborhood, containing about 470 acres, on which is a convenient dwelling house, large enough for a genteel family, together with all the outhouses suitable, all new or nearly so; an orchard of apple trees of selected fruit, together with different other fruit trees, a proportion of improved meadow for the scythe, and a large portion more may easily be made. Any person inclined to purchase may know the terms by application to Mr. JOHN DULIN, adjoining the said farm, or the subscriber on the premises.

E. Dulin.

June 9. dtf

NOTICE.

IN pursuance of the decree of the hon. the circuit court of the district of Columbia for the county of Alexandria, the subscribers will proceed to sell at public sale on the premises on Saturday the first day of July next, for ready money, that three story BRICK HOUSE situate on the south side of Prince-street, between Fairfax & Water streets, formerly occupied by Adam S. Swoope, deceased.

Thomas Swann,
Edmund I. Lee,
COMMISSIONERS.

May 29. dts

PUBLIC AUCTION.

To be sold, at public auction, at Northumberland court house, in the county of Northumberland, and state of Virginia, on TUESDAY, the fifth day of September next, at eleven o'clock, in the forenoon,

Five contiguous Plantations,

Amounting together to about 2700 Acres,

SITUATE on the river Potomac, and within about three miles of the court-house. These estates formerly belonged to *Presley Thornton*, Esq. and are the same on which he lived. They have never been seen by either of the subscribers; but it is understood, that about 1700 acres of them are as valuable low grounds as any on the river, and a considerable part thereof heavily timbered. The uplands consist of about 1000 acres, and the whole is well calculated for the production of corn, wheat, tobacco, timothy, and small grain of all kinds, in great abundance. The waters are said to abound with excellent fish, oysters, and wild fowl. The water carriage is easy and convenient to Norfolk, Baltimore, Alexandria, and the city of Washington; and as these estates possess several good mill seats, with an abundance of water, and a plentiful supply of timber, they must be very valuable.

The premises will be shewn to persons inclining to purchase, by Col. *James Moore*, who lives on them, or by *Samuel Blackwell*, Esq. who lives near to them; and the terms of payment may be known a sufficient time before the sale, by applying to either of them, or to the subscriber in the city of Philadelphia.

WM. LEWIS.

June —(8) dts

MILITARY LANDS,
FOR SALE,

Or will be exchanged for Property in Alexandria or its vicinity,

A Warrant for 696 acres of Land,

Granted by the state of Virginia for Military services during the revolutionary war. This land lies in the state of Ohio, and is said to be amongst the best in the state. It will be sold a great bargain. Apply to

John Longden.

May 13.

FOR SALE,

Mrs. Law's FARM, *near this town.*

Terms, which will be very accommodating, made known by WALTER JONES, Esq. in Washington.

May 30. 00

FOR SALE,

The Brig Betsey,

As she returned from sea—burthen 101 tons, or 820 barrels. She is now discharging at Georgetown and will be here in a few days, and may be seen at *E. Janney's* wharf.

The BETSEY is well found and may be sent to sea at very little expence.

If not sold by private sale in all next week, she will be sold at public vendue on Monday the third of July next.

John Roberts,
Charles S. Dade.

June 24. d7t

New-England Rum.

Thirty barrels, for sale by

Joseph Mandeville,
Corner of King and Fairfax streets.

June 21.

Forty Dollars Reward.

Left my service on Thursday last,

NEGRO *LEWIS*, about 18 years old, not very black, supposed to be between 5 feet 6 and 5 feet 8 inches high, straight and rather slender made, two of his upper front teeth gone, which leaves a considerable gap—his dress not recollected, except when he went off he had on a coarse drab colored roundabout jacket and blue mixed kersey pantaloons much worn & had been patched with striped home-made cloth—he may change his cloaths, as his acquaintance in the county and Alexandria and neighbornood is extensive—he is slovenly in his apparel, pert, talkative and assuming among his equals.

ALSO, ON NEXT MORNING,

NEGRO *EMANUEL*, 30 years of age, 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, stout made across the shoulders, large feet, very much knock-knee'd, which occasions an appearance of a rocking motion in walking, of a lighter shade than Lewis; his cloaths not known, as he has sundry and frequently changes them; he is a good sawyer and waggoner, and at any work of a farm none superior. I did suppose Lewis only absconded for fear of correction, he having been very impertinent to his overseer; but Emanuel, who has a wife in the neighborhood from whom he has removed his cloaths, having also absconded, I suppose it is intended by them to endeavor to get entirely off. If taken in the counties of Fairfax, Loudoun, Prince William, or Alexandria, I will give 20 dollars for both, or 10 dollars for either, and if out of those counties or the state the above reward for both or one half for either, if brought home or so secured that I get them, and all reasonable charges for one or both.

Edward Dulin,

Clover Hill, Fairfax county,
June 24th—26.

N. B. All captains or masters of vessels and all others are forewarned harboring or assisting the escape of said negroes, at their peril. E. D.

Fire Engine for Sale,

WARRANTED in complete order:—made in Philadelphia—the property of the Friendship Fire Company—who have purchased a larger one, and will sell this, a great bargain, for a very inconsiderable sum. The owners of mills, or a small town, by a trifling subscription may have the means of saving much valuable property from the flames. The Engine may be seen and the terms known by application to either of the subscribers, who are duly authorised to dispose of the same.

Nicholas Hingston,
John Horner,
John Rea.

June 27. 7t

For Sale

BY THE SUBSCRIBER,

Best Bristol Porter Bottles,

In hampers containing one groce each.

Wm. Dunlap.

June 27. d

☞ ICE.

A quantity of clean ICE for sale at seventy five cents per bushel.

APPLY TO

J. Hodgkin, or
Joshua Dowing.

June 27.

☞ Printing in its various branches excutedwith accuracy and dispatch.

WILL BE SOLD,

At Merchants wharf on Saturday the 1st July, at 12 o'clock, on a credit of two, four & six months, for approved endorsed notes, the handsome fast sailing

BRIG
Louisiana Packet,

Completely fitted for sea. This vessel is nearly new, was fitted out for a Packet, and has now all the furniture necessary for one. An inventory may be seen on board said vessel.

Newton Keene.

June 29.

PUBLIC SALE.

PURSUANT to a decree of the honorable the United States Circuit Court of the District of Columbia, for the County of Alexandria, will be sold at public auction on Saturday the 22d day of July next, A LOT or half acre of ground, the property of the representatives of Bartholemew Dandridge deceased, situate on Cameron and Pitt streets in the town of Alexandria, and fronting the square of ground on which Mr. Caton's city hotel is situate. There is on the premises a commodious framed dwelling house and large carpenter's shop, of good oak materials, the ground is laid off into seven building lots, 4 on Cameron street, from 30 to 30 feet front, and running back 100 feet to a 15 feet alley, and three lots on Pitt street, 21 feet front, running back 108 feet to a 15 feet alley

The terms of sale will be—One fourth cash, & the residue payable in 3, 6 & 9 months. Negotiable notes with approved endorsers will be required. The sale to commence at the coffee house in Alexandria, at 4 o'clock, in the afternoon. A plat of the lots may be seen on application at the clerk's office.

Thomas Swann,
George Deneale,
Commissioners.

June 28. dts.

New Publications,

FOR SALE
At COTTOM & STEWART's Bookstore.

CRANCH's Reports, 4 volumes.
Hening and Mumford's Reports.
Sugden's Law of Vendors and Purchasers of Estates.
East's Reports, volume 9.
Law's on Pleading.
American Pleader's Assistant.
Harrison's Chancery Reports.
Roberts on Frauds.
Woodward on Executive.
Hungarian Brothers, a novel, by Miss Porter.
Thaddeus of Warsaw, do, by Miss Porter.
Patriotic Sketches of Ireland, by Miss Owenson.
Georgics and Bees, by R. Southeby.
Elizabeth, or Exiles of Siberia, by Mrs. Cottin.
Griffith Abbey, by Mrs. Mathews.

June 26.

NOTICE.

ELISHA JANNEY having by his indenture duly executed and dated the 29th day of last month, conveyed to the subscriber the whole of his estate real personal & mixed, in trust for the purpose of disposing of he same and applying the proceeds thereof to the payment of his debts—all those indebted to the said *Elisha Janney*, by bond, bill, note, or book account, are hereby requested to settle the same with Mr. *Michael Cleary*, and those who have claims against the said Janney, will be pleased to render them within 90 days from this date, to the said Cleary who may be found at the said Janney's counting-room on his wharf, and is duly authorised for that purpose by

Richard M. Scott, *Trustee.*

June 9. 2aw

JAMES BACON

Begs leave to inform his former customers and friends, that he has

Recommenced the Grocery Business,

At his Store on King near Washington-street,

WHERE HE OFFERS FOR SALE,

A well chosen assortment of goods, in that line,

Warranted genuine, particularly his

TEAS, WINES & LIQUORS,

Which are of a superior quality—He will dispose of each and every article on the most moderate terms.

May 5. dtf.

Alexandria Daily Gazette,
COMMERCIAL AND POLITICAL.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
SAMUEL SNOWDEN,
Royal-street, Alexandria.

Daily Gazette, 6 Dollars per annum.
Country Gazette, 5 Dollars.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THURSDAY, *June* 1.

DEBATE

On Mr. Randolph's motion for approving the late conduct of the president of the U. States.

[CONTINUED.]

[*Mr. Gardenier's Speech concluded.*]

But it is said that the proposal made by Mr. Pinkney last summer embraced the same terms. And how? What did Mr. Pinkney offer at that time? After talking about and about the subject, Mr. Canning not understanding him, desired him to commit his ideas to paper. He wrote it. "I have the honor to state (says Mr. P.) that it *was* the intention"—it *was* (not it is) the intention of the president of the U. S. to suspend the embargo as to Great Britain in case she should withdraw her orders in council, &c. And Mr. Pinkney then makes no pledge that the embargo shall be continued as to France, but goes into an *argument* on the subject. Was this the pledge required by the British government? No, sir—we find till that demand was complied with she never would come to a settlement. Now if the orders in council had been then repealed, would it have produced those consequences subsequently produced by her perseverance? No, sir. In the first place there was then no pledge on record that we would resist the French decrees; our government having studiously avoided such a pledge. The government was not pledged by Mr. Pinkney even to keep the embargo in operation in relation to France. They were not yet willing to pledge themselves to resist France. They would not act a manly part even then. It was not enough that France disregarded all neutral rights and the obligations of a sacred treaty. We would not then give intimation that we would resist France, but all we said, was, that if France persisted in her decrees, we would continue the embargo as to her. On this ground the orders in council were asked to be withdrawn. British vessels would still have been excluded, whilst French were admitted. But at last that state of things has arrived, as to the pledge that this country will not submit to the French decrees, and as to both nations being placed on an equality in relation to armed ships, in which we ought first to have placed ourselves. The proclamation being removed is no impediment to that adjustment. It never would have been an impediment, if this government had been willing to do originally what it at last consented to do.

The third, last and only impediment was the existence of the embargo. As long as that remained in force, the British government stood pledged not to withdraw the orders in council. The embargo is given up. But the address and adroitness of the government is distinguishable there too; for while they killed the life and soul of the embargo they held up the lifeless corpse as though in full life and vigor. The great argument in favor of the embargo was, that it would starve our adversary. Now we had repealed the embargo, except as to G. Britain and France; we had come down on our knees, and thus broke our fall. It was said to our merchants, you shall not go to Great Britain; but you shall go to St. Bartholomews, and thence Great Britain may get your produce. As soon as you said that, sir, you abandoned that principle on which the embargo went. It was no longer an embargo that purpose for which it was designed. But it was better for our own interests to have permitted direct importation, as I shall prove; for it is a material consideration with Great Britain to have her shipping employed. If we had exported our produce immediately from this country to Great Britain, I see very plainly that British shipping would not have been employed; but as it was, in striving to affect, and perhaps injure Great Britain, we gave employment to her seamen and ships which she would not otherwise have had. But I say that the principle of the embargo was completely abandoned as soon as Congress consented to give vent to the productions of the country by a partial repeal of the embargo. This measure was adopted on the ground that Great Britain stood so much in need of our produce and raw materials that she could not live without them; and the moment that we repealed it in this manner, the embargo was destroyed. It looked well to have the embargo continued as to Great Britain and France, because it saved appearances. I do not know that the government was to blame. In the letter of Mr. Canning, to which I have before alluded, there is an expression, the import of which plainly is, that if the British government could restore friendly relations between the two countries without appearing to deprecate the embargo as a measure of dreadful hostility, she would have been very willing to have treated with you. If the embargo had remained to this day, would you not have remained without a step being taken? But we did repeal the embargo, notwithstanding the name which was left, so much that it could not be supposed by any body to operate on Great Britain so as to be injurious to her. Those who saved appearances by a partial repeal of the embargo, granted what she wanted in this respect.

When these three impediments were removed, and by our government too, when the door was fairly opened, Great Britain walked in and offered to the president of the United States that, since we had done all that she could reasonably desire, and we did nothing more, she was willing to do all that we could reasonably desire. It is for the promptitude and frankness with which the president met the late overture that I thank him most cordially for my country. I approve it most heartily. When secretary of state, he satisfied me that when he wanted to keep off accommodation, no man was more competent; for instance, when reperation was offered in London, and our government had as liet taken poison as accepted it. I know that the president of the U. States, in the course of diplomatic discussion, could have produced delay in such a manner that no one could have decided what prevented the arrangement from coming to a happy conclusion. But he chose, when he came into power, to dispel that darkness which the administration of his predecessor had spread around. He acted with promptitude and frankness, and merits the gratitude of the nation for it—and it is the duty of the honse of representatives to give their approbation of this act. And I am willing to join in it, not because I am in the habit of pouring out the incense of adulation—for I will tell gentlemen very frankly, that if any one who is so averse to praise, were to blame the president for his conduct in relation to the resistance to the laws in Pennsylvania, I would join him—but whilst I express my disapprobation that he has not repressed rebellion, that he has not detailed the causes out of which it grew and the manner in which it was composed, I must express approbation of his conduct in relation to the subject now before us. I must, indeed, regret that the president has not even submitted it to the consideration of congress, when there was a rebellion in the heart of the government, a rebellion against the judicial authority of the U. S. I shall not make a motion to express my disapprobation; but if other gentlemen did, I might vote for it.

A colleague of mine (Mr. Fisk) yesterday undertook to instruct us by reading part of the speech of a British nobleman, instead of listening to the dictates of his own judgment. As to this same Lord Grenville I have a word or two to say. Perhaps my colleague does not know that in Great-Britain they understand the game of ins and outs as well as here; that there as well as here, men have one set of political connections to day, and a new set of political connections and principles to-morrow. But the little knowledge I possess of British corruption (I am sure I shall be applauded for that word) enables me to say that there are men in Great Britain, who do not practise what they think, who make speeches for the mere purpose of putting the ins out, and themselves in. And though I would not put Lord Grenville, my worthy friend's friend, on his trial here; yet, since he is brought in, I chuse to pay my respects to him. You have heard me read the note attached to the treaty. Would you believe, after hearing his speech, that this same Lord Grenville was one of the British ministry who pledged the British nation by that note to the orders in council, which were subsequently issued, in failure of the conditions stated. And this man is to be appealed to as authority that the offer of Mr. Pinkney in relation to the embargo was really fair, and such as the government would have consented to! Will the gentleman go the whole length with his British friend? He says that when the offer to repeal the embargo was made, then the orders in council ought to have been rescinded. In the opinion of Lord Grenville, the orders in council only became unlawful when the British government refused the order of the American minister. Is it fair to bring the arguments of the British minority to prove that the American majority are right? It might be right if it would not cut both ways. How would it operate? I am a representative of 33,000 souls, a situation which I feel as honorable as to be a British peer, and therefore am on an equality with a member of the British house of lords. I have said that the orders in council were perfectly justifiable. Now, suppose that a British subject were to quote my argument as evidence that they were lawful—I have no doubt that Lord Grenville would make a pretty speech on the occasion. And this shews the absurdity of quoting arguments used by the minority there as decisive on the subject of measures which it is a part of their plan to decry.

I think after this very fair exposition, there can be no doubt in this house that there is a great merit which must attach somewhere or to some body, in bringing us to this blaze of light from that scene of utter darkness, in which we groped so long. I cannot reconcile it to my mind to give credit for it to any but the president of the United States. It is not the embargo which has done it, or the embargo might have a sort of posthumous merit, the merit of doing that when dead which it could not accomplish whilst living. As to the non-intercourse, nobody ever dreamt that the non-intercourse would have more power than the embargo, which I think I have shewn to have had none. It is therefore owing and solely due to the proper temper with which the overtures were received. And it is now in proof before us, as I have always said and contended, that nothing was wanting but a proper spirit of conciliation and fair and honorable dealing on the part of this country, to bring to a happy issue all the fictitious differences between this country and Great Britain; and that is now acknowledged to be true, for saying which I was so much censured—censured because, in saying it was supposed that I had an opinion of the British government which did not become an American citizen. Let me be understood that I have not that confidence, that I am no advocate of G. B. A mutual dependence of interests one upon the other rendered it a point of interest for G. Britain to be in a state of amity with us when it could be done consistently with a sense of her own right. But I praise not Great Britain, nor give her any eulogy for it. It is her interest which actuated her; and on this account alone should this country have produced this state of things long ago. It long ago might have been produced, if we had not made a fictitious quarrel with Great Britain, which gave much room for political dispute, and has been the means of dreadful destruction to the U. S. I wish not to discuss the point whether this or that party is entitled to the credit of the present state of things. I do not see the necessity of it. But if it were necessary, I might ask at the last session who was it in their speeches that endeavored to soften the public temper, to bring it down to a medium which was necessary to induce the British government to meet us?

You remember, sir, that there was in this house a party, who, revolving round the executive, derived light from him, who cried out "War! Give us war!" Who when they found they could not get us into war, begged for letters of marque and reprisal; and who, when they could get neither, wished for a continuance of the embargo. No, said others—(and I believe, sir, that you yourself had some share in it)—the people began to open their eyes, and some gentlemen became convinced that if they did not stop their course the people would stop them from coming here again. There were protesters, republicans, and a little handful of we poor federalists, few in number at that time, who formed a class No. 2, which would not have war, letters of marque and reprisal or embargo. There were some who were as well content as any of us not to do any thing in point of substance, but who wished to take to themselves the credit of proposing a subsitute; and they certainly took as mild a one as could be expected.—We had heretofore endeavored to coerce Great-Britain by exportation; but now we tried another novelty. It was non-*exportation* before;—and we changed it for non-*importation*. What coercive or other effect was expected from that, I never heard. The men revolving round the executive came down to the measure because the house would not go higher; it was the most hostile measure they could get, as they avowed as their reason for voting for it. This is the true exposition of the whole thing. Would you, after this, say that the embargo bro't about the accommodation? The Gog and Magog of the party were shivered to pieces. The non-intercourse law was not a mea[sure] the administration, but a measure of [com]promise between the hot and the cool[-headed]. after all our troubles we may be per[mitted] to laugh a little that our relief was br[ought] about by this poor non-intercourse l[aw]. The President has made good use of [it]. Therefore, say I, let praise be given [to] executive for the promptitude and f[rank]ness with which he has acted.

I would then now, sir, as we are a[rrived] at an æra in which we have a right to [look] forward to the same prosperity and h[appi]ness for which our country was distin[guish]ed under the administrations of Was[hing]ton and Adams—the two first years of [Mr.] Adam's administration I mean—I w[ould] hope that an abandonment of political [in]tolerance which misguides men themselv[es] by which they misguide others, that [pre]tentious spirit of party which has ma[de] many blind to their own errors, will ce[ase] and that from this time a new party, a p[arty] bent upon the promotion of and prosper[ity] of the country and the preservation of [the] public liberty may succeed—a party of [the] country and the constitution. Both par[ties] have run wild so long, that it is perh[aps] fair to say, as it is certainly true, that n[either] ther is exactly right.

When public contests last so very long,
No side is wholly right or wholly wr[ong].

Let us return to the steady sober pri[n]ciples of the Washington administration as well as to our foreign relations as to our [in]ternal concerns. We had enough of [Mr.] Adam's system of sedition laws, &c. dur[ing] his administration, and enough of the [ca]laver of philosophy since. I wish to [re]the golden age of Washington revived. was then usual to speak freely. Let us it now.

As it regards the motion now before house, let us take into view this consid[era]tion and I recommend it to the attenti[on] the gentleman from Kentucky (Mr. M'K[ee] that if gen. Washington issued a procla[ma]tion not authorised by any existing law, so much calculated to promote the pu[blic] prosperity and to call for the public con[fi]so in the present case did president M[adi]son; for there is no law authorising the [pro]clamation which he issued, and which I much approve. It is not expressly war[ran]ed by law, but it is in the spirit of the Suppose that a vessel should sail from United States after the 1st of June to G[reat] Britain, and it should be found, on a [full] investigation, that the proclamation had suspended the law, not being issued in c[on]formity thereto, and the merchant was t[o be] prosecuted for a breach of the law—co[uld] that proclamation be pleaded in bar of [re]very? Certainly not; because it was [not] authorised to be issued *after* the revocat[ion]. It is not only necessary that the procla[ma]tion should be approved, but that a l[aw] should be passed giving validity to it. [We] should not therefore be content with me[rely] giving this approbation, but should go and pass laws upon it. If we last w[ere] got upon some new notion of passing stract propositions against which I vote can shew that I preserve consistency in [so] ing for this, by shewing, as I have done a law may be founded on it.

In every point of view, whether gen[tle]men on one hand are willing to do just to the executive or to heal the wounds party which have bled so long; if they willing with the returning prosperity of country to restore to social intercourse harmony without which life and liberty of so little value, let us go with them. them not be so frightened by our praise to draw back, or how are we ever to proach them? I intreat gentlemen, th[ere]fore, not to be afraid of us. We are an nest and honorable party, not guided by ty zeal alone. When the administra[tion] deserves credit, we will give it to them; when they deserve censure, I believe g[en]tlemen will give us the credit of not be too sparing of it.

PHILADELPHIA, *June* 23.

ARRIVED,

British felucca, Fancy, Barret, Kings[ton] (Jam.) via Havanna. Sailed from Jam[aica] on the 5th of May, and left Havanna [on] the 2d inst. The day before leaving [Ha]vanna a British sloop of war came in w[ith a] French privateer prize. There were [two] American gun-boats at Havanna, Nos. [57] and 58—a seaman belonging to No. 57 was left in charge of a boat on shore [in the] evening, while the rest of the boats cr[ew] were absent, was knocked down wi[th a] musket and afterwards run through and led by a Spanish sentinel, and the boat carried off and never afterwards found. governor of Havanna had taken the b[usi]ness into consideration, and it was supp[osed] ed that the sentinel would be brought to al for murder. On the 4th inst. in the gu[lf] stream, capt. Barrett passed the homew[ard] bound Jamaica fleet, of about 100 sail.

BALTIMORE, *June 27.*

Arrived, brig Mary-Ann, Henick, 15 days from Havanna. Sailed 10th instant, in co. with schr. Patty for Bristol R. I. Spoke nothing on the passage.

Also, last evening, brig Madeira, Child, 36 days from Madeira. Left there twentieth May, ships Iris, Westcott, Louisiana, and James, of Baltimore; brig Daniel, Rich of do. and about 50 sail belonging to other ports. The ships Fair American and Dumfries, of this port, had proceeded to Lisbon. The presidents proclamation opening the trade to England was received at Madeira two days previous to the sailing of the brig, by a vessel in 20 days from New York. A number of the vessels there would proceed to England. No news had been received from the continent but what has been already reported. The Madeira and Dumfries of this port, were the first arrivals there after the raising of the embargo.

Also, schr. Messenger, Ross, 8 days from Havanna. Left there 17th instant schooner Mary, Almeda, for Baltimore in 4 days; a brig belonging to Georgetown, for do. in 10 days; brig Eliza, Smith, for Philadelphia, to sail the 20th; brig Havanna Packet, for N. York in 3 or 4 days; ship Cleopatra, for Philadelphia, in 3 or 4 days; brig Niagara for do. just arrived, and many others names unknown; schr. Betsy Eveleth, Baltimore, just arrived. Passed in the bay brig Matilda, from Cayenne, and schr. Seaflower, from Matanzas, bound up. A passenger reports that a ridiculous story was afloat at Havanna, received by way of Jamaica, that BONAPARTE had been killed by an arrow.

Alexandria Daily Gazette.

FRIDAY, JUNE 30.

On Monday last the Vice President of the United States left the City of Washington.

On Monday last at 12 o'clock, on the Maryland shore, near Laidler's ferry a duel was fought between Nathaniel H. Hooe, Esq. and capt. John N. Ashton, both of King George county, Virginia, in which captain Ashton was *dangerously* wounded in an artery of one of his thighs.

On the evening of Monday last, between sunset and dark, *John Sinke*, Esq. was murdered on the road from Fredericksburg to his seat (Mill Bank) in King George county. He received the contents of a gun in his side, charged with buck shot, while sitting in his gig, and died in the course of 15 minutes. A negro boy that was behind the gig states that this horrid act was perpetrated by one of two Negro fellows that rushed out of the bushes on him, who are supposed to be his own that have been a considerable time runaway.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WEDNESDAY, *June* 28.
[CONCLUDED.]

[*Taken for the Alexandria Gazette.*]

The house agreed to the bill for the remission of penalties and other purposes, with amendments, which the senate concurred in.

Charles Turner appeared, was qualified, and took his seat.

The house took up the amendment of the senate to the finance bill, which they agreed to, after suspending business for want of a quorum.

Mr. *Jackson* moved a resolution protracting the session till Friday next, but was not in order.

The house passed the bill from the senate for suspending the recruiting service, with an amendment striking out the proviso authorising the president to resume the recruiting service, should, in his opinion, the public good require it. In which the senate concurred.

The house took up the bill from the senate for laying out and making a road from Cumberland to the Ohio, which was read three times, and on motion it was ordered to lie on the table. [During the progress of this bill, business was stopped three times.]

Mr. *Randolph*, from the investigating committee, made a further report, in part.

He also presented a bill from the committee appointed to make provision to secure an impartial trial by jury.

Also, a bill from the committee appointed to revise the rules and articles of war.

Also, a bill from the committee appointed to provide for taking the third census.

A motion succeeded that when the house adjourn, it do to meet at six o'clock.

It then adjourned.

6 O'CLOCK.

Messrs. *Macon* and *Randolph* had leave of absence for the remander of the session.

A motion was made to take up the Cumberland road bill, but negatived.

The house went into committee of the whole, on the three resolutions, offered by Mr. *Sheffey* on the subject of the Batteur, and on motion the committee rose, and was refused leave to sit again, in order that the house might act on it without the formality of a committee of the whole house.

A motion was made that the house take up the subject, but on the question being put there did not appear to be a quorum; two or three votes were taken afterwards, but still no quorum.

A message from the president then announced that he had no further communications to make.

A committee was appointed to inform the senate that the house of representatives was ready to adjourn.

When on motion, the Speaker first expressing his sincere thanks to the house, he adjourned the session to meet the 4th Monday in November next.

For the Alexandria Daily Gazette.

It has but two frequently occurred that real merit has been suffered to pine in indigence: Homer sung his productions about the streets for a living; Savage, Dryden, Otway and others, were always poor, while their works have, and will afford delight and pleasure to thousands.

An *American* genius has just arisen bidding fair to be an orator of the first class—his orations are not delivered like a child—although but seven years old, he feels his author—*and makes others feel*—and throws character into every thing he undertakes—indeed he has been applauded, "*even to the very echo that did applaud again.*"—But is this substantial? Must we drive this youth, to seek for reward and culture on other shores—forbid it *Americans*—cherish your *own* plants. This youth *deserves* encouragement, he has talents, genius, and extraordinary capacity. The natural powers of his mind are uncommonly great, and his retention strong beyond belief. To any person of classic literature he cannot fail of exciting extreme pleasure—we again repeat he recites not like a child, but like a man—and some of his pieces could not be excelled by any man. This is no hyperbolical praise—it is truth—and what any impartial critic must allow him. We hope that as he *merits*, so he will *receive* support among a people who have ever been kind to strangers and who must feel a pride in the encouragement of every virtuous pursuit.

FROM THE N. Y. EVENING POST.

Democratic newspapers.—The Aurora and other leading democratic papers are daily filled with the most abusive paragraphs against Great Britain, and the lowest scurrility against her chief magistrate. As a specimen of this take the following extract from that paper into which it was copied from another democratic paper in Kentucky.

"We only desire the administration to treat with Britain as they would with the *pirates of Barbary*. As any *prudent citizen* would treat with any villian who plundered and robbed and attempted to murder him, but who from necessity and interest or with a view of completing the destruction of that *citizen*, and not on the cloak of hypocrisy or the mask of honesty."

As another specimen of the language of these jacobins, take the following from the Baltimore Whig.

"If we could forget the name of ENGLAND, we might forget the crimes with which it is associated—falsehood, murder, piracies, &c. &c."

Now I submit it to the consideration of all sober, reflecting men, of whatever party whether this is the language to be used at a moment when the two countries are about adjusting all their differences, new and old, by a treaty.

"*Out at last.*"—The democratic editors have forborne their attacks on Mr. Madison as long as they possibly could; divided between their hopes of his *coming back* and their tears of losing him for ever; but they can keep quiet no longer. Take the following extract from the Aurora of this morning.

"We this day give the message of the *President* of the 16th instant, to both houses of Congress; and in this we see only *a new trick of the old game*. Can this *stupid diplomatic sophistry* deceive any man? Is there a man in the country such an ideot as to be imposed upon by it?"

EXTRACT.

"The word of God contains invaluable treasures that can never be exhausted. It is the source of all solid and lasting joy on earth, and leads to perfect endless felicity, when earth and time shall be no more. Its light and influence is equally suited to all ages and conditions of men, and needful and salutary for them. It is a sure guide to childhood and youth; affords safe conduct and encouragement in manhood, and all the most busy scenes of life; is the stay and solace of old age, to good men the supreme delight of their souls when earthly joys are fled. It teaches us to get the greatest good out of all present things; alleviates our burdens and heightens all our joys; sweetens every bitter cup; lessens all the sorrows, and increases all the delights of mortal life. It is a treasure different from all other treasures in acquisition, possession and enjoyment. For the acquisition nothing more is necessary than to make it the object of our choice and desire, our love and delight. Its possession is secure beyond all hazard. Thieves cannot steal, moth and rust cannot corrupt it.—We may hide it in our hearts, and carry it every where with us. No enemies can rob us of it. It is a tower of defence, and for walls and bulwarks wherever we are called to go. Wicked men and devils are baffled by it. It is for company and delight in our solitude: infinitely superior to all other company and delight; furnishes endless matter for joyful meditation, and songs in the night season; goes with us through all the business of the day a counsellor, a buckler and shield, an impenetrable armor in the midst of all events and hazards. This divine and holy word will never fail us.—In the most sudden emergencies it will be ever with us, and save us in the mount of difficulty. When every kind of help and assistance from friends and fellow creatures fail us in distress, this is a present help to us. When foes surround, when dangers threaten, when death is near, the blessed scatters away all dismal fears, gives fortitude and courage; and conducts the soul with triumphing patience, perseverance and hope through all the conflicts of life; and leads every one who loves and keeps it, safe and through the darkness and gloom of death and the grave, up to the regions of immortal day, where they shine forth as the sun in the kingdom of their Father."

THE CHINESE DINNER.

A Fact which occurred during Lord Macartney's embassy to China.

THE feast prepar'd, the splendor round
Allow'd the eye no rest;
The wealth of 'Ormus and the Ind*'
Appear'd to greet the guest

No idle tongue, no converse light,
The solemn silence broke,
Because, 'tis fam'd our Englishman
No word of Chinese spoke!

CHING-TAU, his host, press'd on each dish,
With polish'd Chinese grace
And much CHING thought he relish'd them
At every ugly face.

At last he swore he'd eat no more,
('Twas written in his looks!)
"For zounds," he said, "the Devil here
"Sends both the meat and cooks

But, covers chang'd, he brighten'd up,
And thought himself in luck,
When, close before him, what he saw
Seem'd something like a duck.

Still *cautious* grown, and to be sure,
His brain he set to rack;
At length he turn'd to one behind,
And, pointing, cried "*Quack, quack!*"

The Chinese gravely shook his head,
Next made a rev'rent bow,
And then express'd what dish it was,
By utt'ring, "*Bow, wow, wow!*"

* *Milton.*

Port of Alexandria.

ARRIVED,

Sch'r Regulator, Sutton, Baltimore—sundries—to different merchants.

CLEARED.

Brig George Washington, Sheldon, Providence—by the master.

Sch'r Fair Play, Chambers, Curratuck—by do.

—— Mary Ann, Barnes, Norfolk—by James Patton.

—— Ann & Lucretia, Huret, Norfolk—by do.

Ship Venus, Bond, Liverpool—by William Newton.

☞ By desire, the *Infant Roscius* will perform on Saturday evening, July 1st, at a private Room.—Particulars to-morrow.

June 30.

Just Received

And for sale by the subscriber,

Fresh Limes,
Lemons *and*
Oranges.

A few cannisters Imperial TEA, very excellent.

IN STORE,

A few bales well cleaned Flax.
Black and white sheeps' Wool.
Rhode Island Cheese.
Bacon—Soal Leather.
A good assortment of New England Shoes.
Knitting Cotton, from No. 10 to No. 26.
Wool Cards—Spanish Indigo.
Table Fish—Smoaked Herrings.
Mackarel in barrels.
Shad in do.
Sounds and Tongues in kegs.
Cider Vinegar.
Essence of Spruce, with directions for making the beer.
Preserved Ginger in pots.
Tamarinds—Havana Honey, *and*
Groceries as usual.

ALSO,

Alexandria sugar-house Shrub, by the gallon or in bottles.

Thomas Patton.

June 30.

N. B. A few dozen mens' Saddle-Trees, which will be sold at 7s. 6d. each.

☞ RECOMMENDATION.

THE Superintendant of Police recommends to the citizens of Alexandria, during the warm season, a frequent use of LIME in their *Privies* and other parts of their premises where filth accumulates—and the greatest attention is required to the keeping clean and dry their cellars, so that no stagnant water be left in them.

He particularly requests the proprietors of unoccupied houses and cellars to cause them frequently to be opened and aired—housekeepers are required to cause all the rubbish accumulated in their back yards to be thrown into the streets that the scavengers carts may take it away.

John Longden,
Superintendant of Police.

June 27. d

NOTICE.

THE committees appointed by the different uniform companies of militia of Alexandria, have contracted for a dinner, to be provided for the military on the 4th of July, at Mr. Shuck's garden, at "*Rural Felicity*"—Such of the citizens as chuse to partake will leave their names with any of the officers of the different companies previous to Monday, 12 o'clock, in order that the number to be accommodated may be then ascertained. The military evolutions of the day will be hereafter detailed.

JUNE 28.

Washington Society.

THE Members of the Washington Society of Alexandria, are hereby requested to attend a regular stated meeting of the said Society, at Mr. Caton's hotel, on TUESDAY the *fourth day of July* next, at 11 o'clock, in the forenoon. They will be attended by the Children of the Washington Free School, for the purpose of exhibition and examination, and particularly the scholars who have been placed in the Latin school at the expence of the Society.

By order of the standing committee,

G. Deneale, *Sec'y.*

June 24.

The Commonwealth of Virginia

To the Sheriff of Cunty, GREETING:

YOU are hereby commanded to summon Elisha Janney, Jacob Janney, Philip Care, Bernard Hooe, jun. Philip Slaughter, and Fleming Bates, to appear at the capitol, in the city of Richmond, on the 17th day of the next term, before the judge of the superior court of chancery, directed by law to be holden in the said city, to answer a bill exhibited against them in the said court, by John P. Smith. And this they shall in no wise omit, under the penalty of one hundred pounds each. And have then there this writ. Witness, Peter Tinsley, clerk of our said court at Richmond, this 24th day of May, 1809, and in the thirty-third year of the commonwealth.

Peter Tinsley, C. C.

To restrain in the hands of the defendants Jacob Janney, Philip Care, Bernard Hooe, jun. Philip Slaughter, and Fleming Bates, any monies, debts, or effects in their hands belonging or due to Elisha Janney, an absent defendant, until the further orde court.

William Wirt, P. Q.

Teste,
P. TINSLEY, C. C.
May 30. 2aw2m

☞ Printing in its various branches excuted with accuracy and dispatch.

Just Published,

FOR SALE BY R. GRAY,

A CELEBRATED ROMANCE ENTITLED

ABAELLINO,

THE BRAVO OF VENICE.

Translated from the German, by M. G. Lewis, the well known author of the Castle Spectre, Monk, Adelgitha, &c. &c. Price, handsomely bound, one dollar—the English edition sold at one dollar seventy five cents.

—

What black Musician conjures up this fiend?
What, do you tremble, are ye all afraid?
Alas, I blame ye not, for ye are mortal,
And mortal eyes cannot endure the devil—
Avaunt, thou dreadful Minister of Hell.

RICHARD III.

—

In justice to this excellent Romance, we need only remark, that the Grand Dramatic piece, which for several seasons past drew such full houses to our theatre, is founded on the same subject, as translated by Dunlap; but the acknowledged superiority of Lewis's writings or translations in the Romance style, being so far superior to any other of our modern authors, leaves encomium unnecessary with the publishers.

NOTE. Five editions of this Romance were sold in a very short time, after publication in London—it is dedicated to the Earl of Moira, by Lewis.

June 7—21

John Gardner Ladd,

Has for sale, at his Warehouse, Princestreet Wharf—

Muscovado and Loaf Sugars in hogsheads and barrels.
Molasses, West-India, and New-Englan Rum in do.
Holland's Gin and French Brandy in pipes.
Port, Sherry, and Malaga Wines.
Coffee, Rice, and Cotton Wool.
Imperial, Hyson, Young Hyson, Hysonshulan, and Hyson-skin Teas, in whole, half, and quarter chests.
1 case black Persians.
2 barrels Caroline Indigo.
20crates Liverpool cream-colored & blue-edged Ware assorted.
Best Black Pepper in Bags.
Spermaceti Mould, and Mould and Dipt Tallow Candles in boxes.
Brown Soap in boxes—Cod-fish in do.
Beef, Pork, Salmon, Shad and Herrings in barrels.
Tanners Oil, Spanish Hides, a quantity f Soal Leather, Mens', Womens' and Childrens' Shoes of various descriptions, a few packages of White Rolls and German Checks, Russia Sheetings and Diapers, Russia and Ravens Duck, India Cotton of different kinds, Nankeens, 150 pieces coarse Irish Linens, Writing and wrapping Paper, 500 bushels coarse Salt, Cordage, Flax, Glue, a quantity of Vinegar. 200 tons Plaister Paris, and 20 tons Russian Hemp, &c. &c.

January

Joseph H. Mandeville,

Corner of King and Union-streets,

HAS FOR SALE,

2000 bushels coarse and fine Salt, by the bushel and in sacks.
50 barrels Whiskey.
1000 wt. Rhode Island Cheese.
Goshen do. in casks.
5000 wt. best green Coffee, in bags.
1000 do. white do.
French Brandy.
Jamaica, Antigua, Windward Island, and New England Rum.
Imperial, Hyson, Young Hyson, and Hyson Skin Teas, *of the latest importations.*
Sugar, best Muscovado, in hogsheads and barrels.
Do. inferior qualities, in do.
Molasses, in hogsheads.
Clover Seed, warranted fresh.
Cotton, in bales and by retail.
Candles, mould and dipped.
Loaf and Lump Sugar.
Spanish Cigars, Hamilton's and Garret's Snuff, in bottles, Writing and Wrapping Paper, Pepper, Allspice, Chewing Tobacco, Madder, Copperas, Soal Leather, Bed Cords, Leading Lines, &s. &c.

ALSO,

Best Superfine Flour, for private families, a few barrels Corn, and some Seed Oats, Praister of Paris, &c.

April 17. d

TO RENT,

The Washington Tavern, in Alexandria.

I WISH TO RENT for a term of years, the above mentioned TAVERN, with the out-houses thereunto belonging. It is situated on King-street, the most central and public part of Alexandria. The buildings are commodious and good, and the stand excelled by none in the place. A further description of this property is deemed unnecessary, as it is very generally known, having been occupied as a public house for upwards of twelve years.

Possession may be had the 15th July next:

John Dundas.

May 8 dtf eo

☞ 20,000 Dollars.

BLACK RIVER LOTTERY.

No. 2.

On the 35th day's drawing the first drawn number will be entitled to 20,000 dollars.—There is also in the wheel one prize of 1000 ollars, 3 of 500, 13 of 200, and 36 of 100 dollars.

Present price of Tickets 12 dollars.

For sale by

ROBERT GRAY.

June 20.

YARWOOD'S

Patent Washing Machine.

THE subscriber continues to manufacture *Yarwood's Patent Washing Machine*, which by daily experience proves to answer the intended purpose, and for which the demand is great. He has already disposed of his right to the state of Maryland, and some counties in Virginia, and is willing to dispose of rights for counties in the different states to the southward of the Potomac river, and also for the territory of Louisiana. Masters of vessels will find it particularly useful.

Wm. C. Newton,

Assignee of Joseph Yarwood.

June 22.

—

A further proof of Yarwood's useful Washing Machine.

We the subscribers have found, on trial, Joseph Yarwood's Patent Washing Machine to answer fully the intended purpose of washing cloaths of every description, and do hereby recommend them to the public as a great saving of soap, labor and cloaths. Given under our hands this day of June, 1809.

(Signed)

Dorothea Krouse, Cathinder Calder, Ann M'Carren, Martha Abercrombie, Ruth Devon, Rebecca Hattersley, Valinda Brown, Elizabeth Black, Jane B. Swann, H. Dick, Susanna Rounsaville, Elizabeth Wilson, Elizabeth Snyder, Nancy Kell, Sarah Kelsenger, Margaret B. Manley, Mary Fendall, Mary Steel, Sarah Fitzhugh, Mary Duffey.

Any person who wishes to purchase ready-made Machines, can be supplied by calling on the subscriber or *John Troup*, who is now manufacturing them on Alfred street, Alexandria.

—

I wish to employ from 15 to 20 hands who can work at the *Joiners'* business—also I will sell out my *Grocery Store* at the Potomac bridge, if applied to soon; for which I will give a short credit on a part; or I will take plank in part pay. The purchaser can have the store house which is a good stand for business.

WM. C. NEWTON.

Joseph Mandeville,

CORNER OF KING and FAIRFAX STREETS, ALEXANDRIA:

Has received a considerable addition to his Stock,

AND OFFERS FOR SALE,

20 hogsheads, } 1st and 2d quality
20 barrels } *Muscovado Sugars.*
7000 lb. Green Coffee
3 1-2 tons British Patent Shot, assorte BB to No. 9.
10 bales Cotton.
10 casks first quality Goshen Cheese.
40 boxes Mould Candles.
15 bags clean heavy Pepper.
50 lb. Nutmegs.
casks London refined Saltpetre.
5 ditto Irish Glue.

Gunpowder, Imperial, Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson Skin, and Padre Souchong Teas in quarter chests, boxes and cannisters—most of which are equal in quality to any ever imported.

Madeira, Port, Marsala, Sherry, Lisbon, Teneriffe, and Malaga Wines.

A few cases Medoc Claret.

Jamaica, Windward-Island, and Northern Rum.

Cognac, Bordeaux and Pech Brandy.
Holland and Country Gin.
Irish and Country Whiskey.
Six hogsheads Cherry Bounce.
Retailing Molasses, Havanna Honey.
Wine and Cider Vinegar.
Best Florence Oil in bottles and flasks.

Loaf and Lump Sugars, Chocolate, Rice, Pearl & Common Barley, Basket Salt, Starch Fig Blue, Indigo, Mace, Cloves, Cassia, Pimento, Race and Ground Ginger, Cayenne Pepper, Capers, Mustard, Raisins, Almonds, Currants, Madder, Allum, Copperas, Roll Brimstone, Chalk, British and Brandywine Gunpowder, Spanish Segars, Cavendish and Small Twist Chewing Tobacco, Leiper's Garrett's, and Hamilton's Snuff, Writing ad Wrapping Paper, Playing Cards, Bed Cords ading Lines, &c. &c.

October 18.

SEINE ROPE.

THE subscriber manufactures and has for sale, at his house on Washington-street, opposite *Jacob Hoffman's* sugar refinery, Seine and Hauling Ropes, of all sizes; Seine & Sewing Twine; Shad & Herring Twine; Sacking and Bed Cords; Plough Lines & Traces. *Also*, Tarred Rope and other Cords.

Joseph Harper.

Februar 2.

JUST RECEIVED,

FOR SALE ONLY BY

James Kennedy, Jen.

BOOKSELLER, KING-STREET

The following highly valuable *MEDICINE*

Price 3 Dollars per bottle.

DR. JEBB'S

NATURE'S RESTORATIVE,

A BALSAMIC CORDIAL.

THIS cordial, so justly celebrated throughout Great Britain and the continent of Europe, for its superior efficacy in the cure of all disorders excited by nervous irritability, as well as in complaints of complete debility, whether arising from irregularities of living, long continued residence in warm climates, intemperate pursuits of excessive pleasures or that destructive habit of inconsiderate youth which brings on so prematurely the infirmites of old age.

In removing pulmonary affections, asthmas, and all disorders of the lungs, it is the most powerful remedy ever yet found, and the relief it has afforded even in the last stage of consumptions, is without a parallel; with regard to its efficacy in this baneful, and unfortunately the prevailing disorder in this country (consumption) its superiority is such as to have copplanted every other medicine.

Those who in advanced life feel the consequences of youthful excess, will find themselves restored to health and strength, and all those melancholy symptoms removed, which are the general effects of such causes.

In short, animated by the uniform success this invaluable cordial has experienced in Europe, the thousands it has renovated, when bending under the pressure of nervous, consumptive or hypochondriacal disorders (many attested proofs of which from eminently distinguished persons in this quarter of the globe, are now in the possession of the proprietor here, some few of which are herein published have determined the introduction of it into this continent, where its efficacies must soon become so prized as to make it considered a beneficent remedy not to be dispensed with bly those who are anxious to preserve or acquire their health.

The chief ingredient of this cordial is as pant whose rare and precious salutary virtues were well known to the Arabians during the 8th and 9th centuries, when that people shone conspicuous over all the nations of the worlg for their learning and skill in eradicatind baneful diseases incident to the human frame, renovating infirmity to vigor, and restoring the sickly to sound and rosy health, and which, as known at this time by their descendants, and used and experienced as the most sovereign remedy for decayed constitutions, and every species of nervous disorders. This celebrated restorative plant has also been highly estimated for ages past, amongst the most enlightened nations of Greece, and considered by those wise inhabitants as one of the first of their blessings.

This cordial is also rich and fine in flavor, most grateful to the palate, and the most enlivening to the spirits of any yet offered to the public.

ALSO,

Dr. Tissot's celebrated Gout and Rheumatic Drops.

(Price, Two Dollars per bottle.)

NOTHING is of more importance than the preservation of health—this common laced remark however is TOO OFTEN FORGOTTEN whilst we are active and strong—and prevention of pain, which is superior to its cure, is not sufficiently attended to by any description of persons. Among those disorders which require the most early and unremitting efforts to eradicate and overcome, none have a stronger claim upon our notice than the Gout, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Weakness of the Joints, Sprains, Gleets, the Stone and Gravel, the Cramp and every species of Rheumatic Pains from whatever cause they may have originated—and hence every relief which can be administered is too valuable to be forgotten.—Those persons whose avocations peculiarly expose them to colds, &c. cannot be too anxious always to possess immediate aid. Sea-faring persons, travellers, &c. ought constantly to carry with them that medicine which will counteract the unpleasans effects of their perilous duties, and especially those pains to which their situation must expose them. To those who reside in or visit the West-Indies, and ther warm climates, they will be found upon trial to convey the most lasting service and will gradually destroy all tendency to disease in the human frame, and preserve health and vigor. Although a great variety of prescriptions have been published to cure the disorders enumerated above, none has yet equalled the GOUT AND RHEUMATIC DROPS of DR. TISSOT, which are celebrated throughout the European continent, and whose unbounded benefits are fully authenticated by certificates already published of gentlemen so well known in America, being of the first consequence in the state of Maryland: General Charles Ridgely, of Hampton; John Gibson, Esq. one of the directors of the Farmers' Bank of Maryland; John Macubbin, Esq. Mrs. Macubbin, his wife; and Mrs. Ryan, of Calton-

Ample certificates and affidavits of the beneficial effects of these medicines may be seen by applying as above.

March 11

Valuable Property for Sale.

Pursuant to a deed of trust made by ELISHA JANNEY to the subscriber for the benefit of his creditors, will be exposed to public sale at the coffee house, in Alexandria, on MONDAY, the 10th day of next month at 12 o'clock, the following Property, viz.

One half acre of Ground, situated at the south east corner of Duke and Royal streets, on which there are two excellent brick dwelling houses, one of which is an elegant three story house built within the last year, finished in the handsomest stile, and calculated to accommodate a large family.—This lot will be divided if required, to suit purchasers.

ALSO,

At the same time and place will be sold,

The Wharf of the said Elisha Janney, with the improvements thereon, situated on the south side of Prince street.

ALSO,

At the same time and place will be sold,

An unimproved half acre Lot of Ground, situated at the corner of Cameron and Henry streets.

ALSO,

A small House and Lot, situated on an alley east of Union between Duke and Wolf streets.

ALSO,

A small Farm, lying upon the Leesburg road, about three miles from town, on which there is a tolerable good frame dwelling house and kitchen. The farm consists of about twelve acres of land under a good enclosure, good orchards, a good well of water, and is in a high state of cultivation, having got at present a growing crop upon it.

Terms of sale of the above mentioned property will be—Ten per cent. on the amount of the purchase money payable within 60 days, by good negotiable notes well endorsed—for the residue a credit will be given of one, two and three years, in equal payments, with interest from the date, and a deed of trust upon the property to secure the payment will be required.

Any person inclining to purchase any part of the above mentioned property, and wishing to view the premises, will be shewn them on application to Mr. *Elisha Janney*, or to Mr. *Michael Cleary*.

Richard M. Scott, *Trustee.*

June 19—20. 3tawts

Valuable Property for Sale.

Pursuant to a deed of trust made by ELISHA JANNEY to the subscriber for the benefit of his creditors, will be exposed to public sale, before the tavern door of Zachariah Ward, in the town of *Occoquan*, at twelve o'clock, on FRIDAY, the twenty-first of next month—

That valuable MILL-SEAT the property of the said *Janney*, situate in the said town of Occoquan. On this scite was erected, about ten years ago, a spacious three story brick mill house, which ever since has been occupied as a manufacturing mill until about five weeks ago it was destroyed by fire—the stone work of the mill and a considerable part of the brick work still stands and would be found sufficiently substantial to erect new work upon it—considerable part of the iron work would also answer for a new mill, which might with these aids be erected in time to grind the growing crop of wheat. The advantages appertaining to this valuable property which in the driest season never wants water, are so generally known as hardly to need a particular enumeration. Suffice it to state that it is situated in a healthy and flourishing little town at the falls of Occoquan river, about 16 miles south of Alexandria, on the great stage road leading from north to south in the heart of a fine wheat country, and has navigable tide water to the mill door where vessels may come of sufficient burthen to carry 400 to 500 barrels of flour.

ALSO,

At the same time and place will be exposed for sale,

The TANYARD and the Improvement thereon, which are calculated for the carrying on the tanning business to advantage and on a large scale, together with the stock of Leather, &c. on hand.

ALSO,

Will be exposed for sale, at the same time and place,

One undivided Moiety of Tract of Land, containing about 500 acres situate on the north side of the Occoquan river, very valuable from the quantity of fine timber which it contains.

Terms of sale for the real property will be—Ten per cent on the purchase money payable within 60 days by negotiable notes well endorsed—for the residue a credit will be given of one, two and three years on equal payments with interest from the date, and a deed of trust upon the property to secure the payments will be required.

For further particulars, those who may desire to purchase will be pleased to apply to Mr. *Nathaniel Ellicott*, at Occoquan, or to the subscriber at Bush-Hill, near Alexandria.

Richard M. Scott, *Trustee.*

June 19. 3tawts

VOL IX.]

Sales at

On every Tuesda
WILL BE
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Particulars of which w
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Joseph H.
June 1.

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A NOVEL.
By Mrs. *Plunkett*—late
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ALSO,
A general assortm
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March 17.

Just Receiv
FOR SALE BY
A few copies of the
FISHER AM
Compiled by a number of
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May 17.

FRESH FRU
subscriber has just recei
sal,
Malaga Raisins in
Muscatel and Bl
boxes,
ALSO,
36 bags and 12 ba
Jam
April 19.

ROBERT G
HAS JUST RECEI
The following ne
SET TO MUSIC
The Lay of Love, written
q. The music composed
ice 25 cents.
The Home of my Heart,
Mr. Incledan, and comp
elps. Price 25 cents.
Twice Forward, a favor
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n't be so. Price 25 cents.
The Days that are gone, a
companiment for the pian
d by Dr. Clarke. Price 37
On a beautiful Butterfly,
m. Price 12 1-2 cnts.
June 6.

Joseph Mande
CORNER OF KING AND FAIR
Has Received
100 half boxes Ro
RS, warranted of the
full contents.
Real Maccouba Snuff,
Rappee do Coarse and Fin
o boxes fresh MUSTARD
Philadelphia CH
2d quality.
—HE HAS ALSO
General Assortmen
good WINES, LIQUORS
ES, for sale.
December 21.